



THE

KNIGHT



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CELEBRATING 150 ISSUES OF THE KNIGHT!



Frank Passic,
Editor, The Knight

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150 of anything is alot. When putting together this issue of The Knight, I realized that we have reached a milestone. Since we began writing and editing The Knight in June, 1978, we have seen great changes in Lithuanian numismatics. The re-establishment of the independent Republic of Lithuania has resulted in a new era of numismatic issues, which will further be strengthened when Lithuania releases its Euro-era coinage in the months and years to come. Our hobby specialty has seen great advances, as numismatic research continues to be done. New books and articles have and are being written which give us a fresh look at old subjects, as well as presenting to us never-before released information about Lithuanian coins, paper money, tokens, medals, military orders and decorations, and related items.

It has been our goal here in The Knight to inform our readers about the latest happenings in our hobby specialty, as well as continue with research on the traditional numismatic items of the past.

It has been an honor to continue to edit and write this publication as the years have gone by. 150. Wow! A sincere thanks to all our members who have made this possible by supplying yours truly with articles, translations, photographs, and other materials so that we have a healthy variety of topics each issue.

When Bob Douchis and myself started the LNA back in 1978, one comment was made to the effect, "How can you form a numismatic organization based on a country that only issued 14 coins during its short period of existence?" 28 years later, the LNA is still in existence and we are still here publishing The Knight.

A complete set of our publication is in the library at the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs, Colorado. There researchers can read each issue to learn of the contributions of Lithuanian numismatics in their overall numismatic education. We hope you've saved your back issues of The Knight--they're collectors items!

As we reflect upon 150 issues, do you have a favorite issue, or a particular article you especially liked? Let us know! This is our publication together, and we'd like to hear from you. So enjoy reading this particular issue, as we continue presenting our specialty of Lithuanian numismatics to you, our members and readers.

-Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan
EDITOR, The Knight.



LIETUVOS BANKAS
BANK OF LITHUANIA
CASH DEPARTMENT



ON DECLARING LEGAL TENDER AND THE ISSUE OF THE 50 LITAS COMMEMORATIVE COIN FEATURING LITHUANIAN NATURE

30 March 2006 No. 10.47.-1002-723

Vilnius

We hereby inform you that, on the decision of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, a new 50 litas commemorative coin of the Republic of Lithuania featuring Lithuanian nature will be launched on 31 March 2006.

The 50 litas coin is made of silver (Ag 925), quality proof, diameter 38.61 mm, weight 28.28 g. The coin has a mirror surface with mat relief. The mintage of the coin is 3,000 pieces.

The obverse of the coin bears the *Vytis*, the emblem of the state. Above it run the inscriptions *LIETUVA*, 2006 and 50 *LITŲ* arranged in a circle. A fragment of the forest is incorporated in the background of the emblem of the state. The mintmark of the UAB Lithuanian Mint is incorporated below it.

An image of the lynx is shown against a mirror background on the reverse, with the inscription *LŪŠIS* and *LYNX LYNX* above it.

The edge of the coin bears stylized footprints of the lynx.

The coin was designed by Rimantas Eidėjus.

The coins were minted at the Lithuanian Mint.

The price of the 50 litas coin is LTL 110 (EUR 31.86) (in a display box) and LTL 90 (EUR 26.07) (without a box) incl. VAT.

Enclosed please find the illustrations of the coin.

For further information please see the website of the Bank of Lithuania at www.lb.lt.

Enclosed please also find leaflets with the descriptions of the coin in a separate envelope.

Yours faithfully,

/signed/

Bronislovas Degutis

Deputy Director

Head of Currency Production Division

Contact person: Audronė Gruodytė, tel.: +370 5 2680 316, fax: +370 5 2680 314.

1931 LITHUANIAN 1925 COINS POSTCARD.

Several years ago we featured a set of German cigarette company numismatic cards featuring Lithuania's 1925 coins embossed on them.

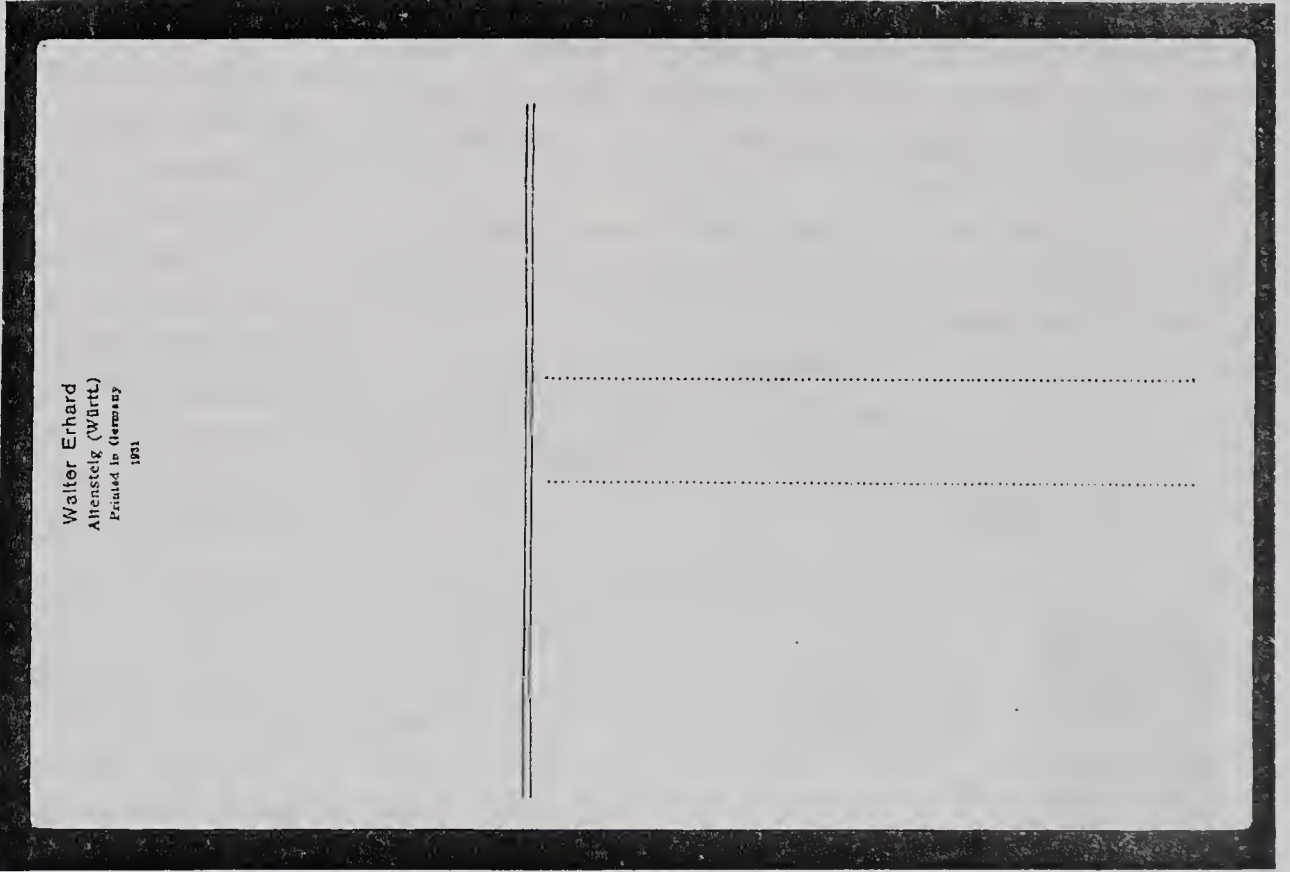
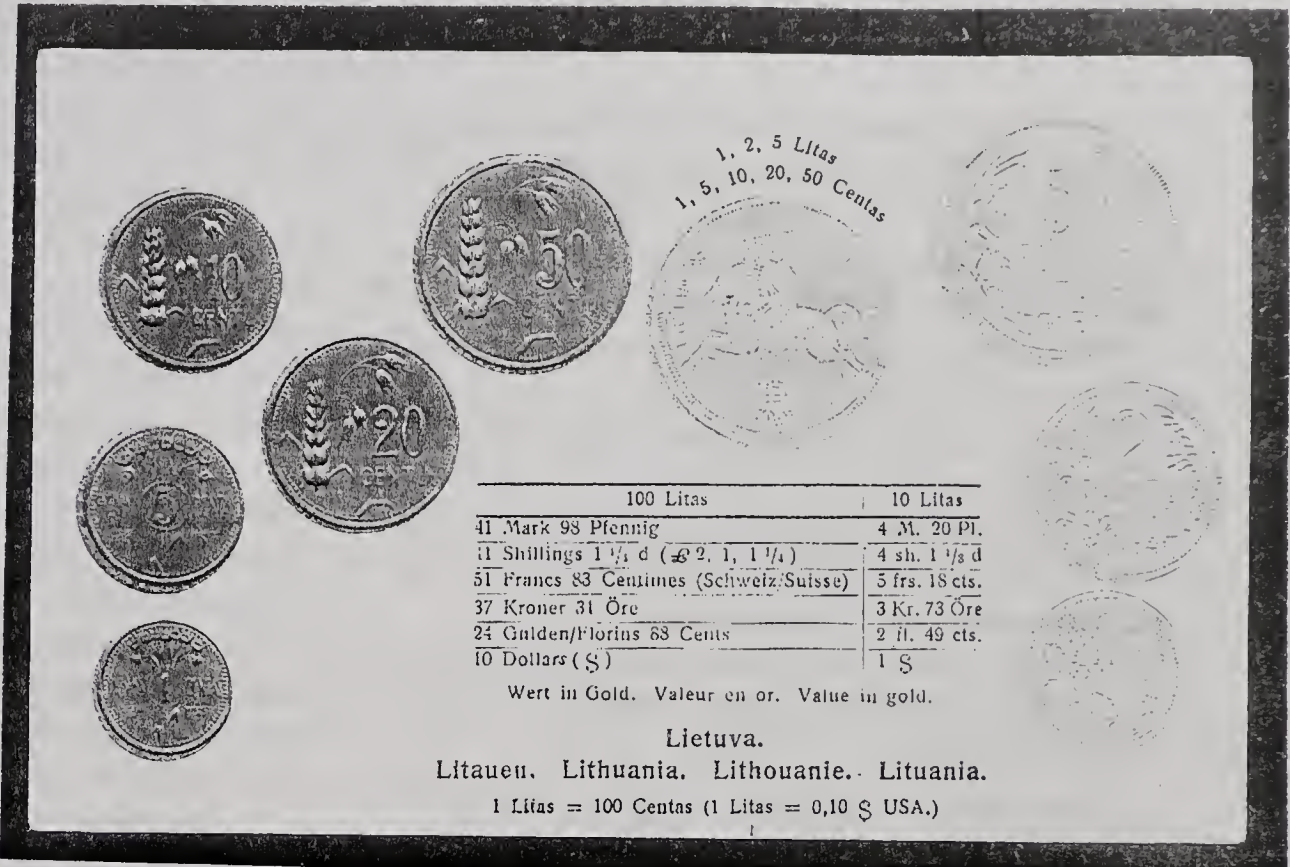
This month we have something similar. It is a numismatic postcard with Lithuania's 1925 coins featured.

This was printed in 1931 by Walter Erhard, of Altensteig (Württ), Germany, whose information appears vertically on the left end of the back side. There are simple lines for writing the address and space for a message on the back.

This card measures 142 mm. long by 92 mm. high. On the left are embossed reproductions of the denomination sides of the 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centu coins. On the right are the 1, 2 and 5 litas coin reverses, with the 5 litas obverse also being reproduced.

In the center is an interesting Litas conversion chart of 100 Litai, and 10 Litai into Marks, Shillings, Swiss Francs, Kroners, Guldens, and U.S. Dollars. At the bottom are several foreign language names for Lithuania. At the bottom is a summary of the Litas: "1 Litas = 100 Centas (1 Litas = 0.10 USA.)"

This card was part of a series of coins of various countries. In our many years of collecting Lithuanian numismatic items, we've not



seen this particular card offered as far as we can remember, except once. This particular one was purchased about five years ago with a price tag of U.S. \$40.

Do any of our readers have another one of these in their own personal collection?

LITHUANIAN PROMISSORY NOTES

Installment #3. By **Eduardas Horbačas**.

From "Koleckija" magazine, No 1, 1994

[Translated by Aleksandras Radžius. Russian Text translated by Virgis Lukas and Rasuole Meeks.]

(Continued from last issue...)

Financiers and printers did not care when the promissory notes were printed or when the rosette was added. They made entries into the ledger only by the face value of the promissory note.

However, looking at this table, the following deductions can be made:

1. It is probable that few unused blanks printed in 1930 have survived. The author knows of only 500 and 1,000 litai promissory notes with rosettes.

2. The promissory note blanks printed in 1933 and having a rosette are the most common, the rarest are the ones without the rosette.

3. There were no 400 litai promissory notes with rosettes. The 174,960 unused blanks were burned.

4. Almost all of the 5,000 litai blanks were imprinted with a rosette. Since during the printing process some of the output is generally defective, the promissory notes lacking a rosette are probably only a theoretical entity.

According to regulations, the unused first issue blanks were taken out of circulation and in the presence of the commission burned twice:

1,000 litai--1,716 blanks burned October 8, 1935.

2,000 litai--257 blanks burned October 8, 1935.

3,000 litai--9,898 blanks burned August 2, 1934 and October 8, 1935.

5,000 litai--3,787 blanks burned October 8, 1935.

10,000 litai--1,277 blanks burned October 8, 1935.

20,000 litai--17,957 blanks burned August 2, 1934.

50,000 litai--3,396 blanks burned August 2, 1934.

100,000 litai--755 blanks burned August 2, 1934.

According to the ledger, at the end of 1922, 23,200 promissory note blanks with a face value of 20,000 auksinai were modified to the litai denomination. At the end of 1933, 17,957 blanks remained unused. During the 11 years, 5,243 blanks were placed into circulation.

Analogously, of the 6,400 blanks with a face value of 50,000 litai, 3,394 unused blanks were burned. Thus during the 11 years, 3,004 blanks were used. Of the 4,700 blanks with a face value of 100,000 litai, 755 were burned. During the 11 years 3,945 were issued or about 358 per year, that is, more than one per day.

Using these numbers, the table could be adjusted. But we will not do that since it would harm the unified system of the ledger which is based on the number of blanks placed into circulation. And nobody knows how many were subsequently lost.

Below: THIRD ISSUE PROMISSORY NOTE.

Rugsejo 38d

400 —

VEKSELIS **400** LITU

Kaunas, 19 *40* m. *liepos*

Tūkstantis devyni šimtai *keturi dešimtys*

2001 mėnesio *deviasdešimt aštuoni*

vekseli turi *sumokėti* *Ako b-vei D. Jurjonas ir kit.*

Kaune

keturis šimtus litų.

Vekselio valiuta su *100* % Protesto ir *100* % gauti

formis išlaikomi, išvystyti *400* % gauti

100 g. m. *100* g. m.

Kaunas 19 *40* m. *100* g. m.

1921

0743

064857

KAUNAS

1921

February 21, 1934. To replace the burned blanks, The second issue blanks with a face value of 50,000 litai were issued. The ornamentation is dark blue with red details.

June 28, 1935. Jonas Kareckas [Karys] is appointed Director of the Securities Control Commission. Previously he worked as a member of the Commission. The new director implements an innovation: additional issues are designated with Roman numerals underneath the date of issue. Such numeration was necessary for two reasons:

1) When the year had not ended and there was a shortage of promissory notes of a specific face value, more had to be printed. But the printers had difficulties in duplicating the colors. With a notation that it was a different printing, the colors could differ.

2) Fearing counterfeiting, the citizens demanded from the Securities Control Commission that the actual date of printing be indicated.

October 5, 1935. The Taxation Department approved adding the date of printing. Promissory notes printed in 1935 were issued with the following annotations: 1935, 1935 I, and 1936 II. Of this series there was also 1936 I, 1937 I, and 1938 I. Subsequently, the third issue was introduced.

November 5, 1935. The Taxation Department decided to search for promissory notes issued earlier with the aukšiniai denomination overstamp as well as other examples. Henceforth, examples of all promissory notes would be retained. But only a month previously, the last of the first issue blanks had been burned!

Jonas Kareckas [Karys] begins to study the documents related to the issuance of the early promissory notes, and his writings were instrumental in compiling the catalog.

September 1, 1938. Lithuania ratified new promissory note statutes using the Western European model as a basis. Until then, the Russian promissory note model had been used. To issue new promissory notes according to the new statutes, new blanks were required.

THIRD ISSUE PROMISSORY NOTES

October 1, 1938-August 10, 1940

August 29, 1938. "To the Director of the Taxation Department:

Enclosed is a proposal for promissory notes designed by engineer Savickas of the Spindulys printing firm. The proposal, according to the designer, takes into account the technical requirements of printing and that the ornamentation can be easily implemented with offset printing.

Previously, promissory note blanks had been printed with lithographic presses, since the colors could not be achieved by offset printing. However, lithographic printing is seven or eight times slower than offset printing. Also, offset

Lietuvos Komercijos

Atc. B-vė D. Jurjonas ir Kiti
Laisvės al. 4-6

- *[Signature]* - *[Signature]*

Protesto aktas - Registro Nr. 2980

40 ml. *[Signature]* mėn. 1 d. As *[Signature]* Varys
lin. Modelių tikslas, namdama *[Signature]* *[Signature]*
dies *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]* m. 20
pareikštu man protestui mokėti, *[Signature]*
gyven. *[Signature]*
mokėsimu, suradysiu 40
Lapas mėn. *[Signature]* su mokamu
terminu š. m. *[Signature]* mėn. 28 d. *[Signature]*
[Signature] vardu sumoje 40 Lt, kuris
počiū dieną buvo kviestas atlikti iš *[Signature]* vekselio
kylančių veiksmų, tačiau į namą ir Vekselio, 81, 82, 83 ir 87 str. str., suradęs šį protestą dieną
[Signature] *[Signature]* *[Signature]*
prieš *[Signature]*

Šimto Lt 1 d. -
Not darb. taks. Lt 4 ct 10
Palmta Not naudai Lt 4 ct -
mokėsimų: Pašto išl. Lt - ct -
Viso: Lt 9 ct 50
E. Notaras *[Signature]*

[Circular Stamp] *[Signature]*

Trečiosios laidos vekselio kita pusė

Reverse of the Third Issue Promisary Note

Continued next page...

6. LITHUANIAN PROMISSORY NOTES

(Continued from page 5...)

printing is always cleaner and more detailed. -J. Kareckas (Lithuanian Central State Archives, F 927-6-241)."

The colors of the promissory notes were approved September 22-25, 1938.

100 litai--green
200 litai--dark blue
300 litai--dark violet
400 litai--orange
500 litai--brown
1,000 litai--green and red
2,000 litai--light blue and red
3,000 litai--dark blue and red
5,000 litai--dark violet and red
10,000 litai--orange and red
50,000 litai--brown and red.

The seal of the Taxation Department was not imprinted since that would have added yet another color.

September 30, 1938. Directive of the Finance Minister.

"The color of the promissory notes is white. The decorations are colored. The promissory note blanks will have these watermarks: The word "vekselis," the Vytis, and the Gedimino Stulpai (Columns of Gediminas).

The promissory notes can have printed text as required. The denominations of the promissory notes are: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 5,000, 10,000, and 50,000.

The directive of the Finance Minister dated February 1, 1934. (Government News No. 435, Line No. 3041) is rescinded as of October 1, 1938. J. Indrišiūnas, Finance Minister (Government News, 621/4417).

Printing by offset press turned out to be very fast. The completed October 1, 1938 order for all denominations were printed and delivered to the bank in four days.

November 7, 1938. It was decided to print the promissory note blanks mandated. The colors were the same. The date of printing was to be imprinted as October 1, 1938. Printed on the promissory notes was the supplemental text giving directions how the notes were to be filled out according to law.

This style of promissory note did not get a chance to be in widespread use. Maybe it was for that reason that not a single filled-out promissory note has been found.

Collectors of promissory notes have noted that large rubber stamps with supplemental texts were used to make filling out the note easier. A directive of the Finance Minister permitted text to be printed at the printing shop. Most of the 1938 I, 1939 II, and 1940 I blank issues had the supplemental text printed at the printing shop. A small fraction of the blanks were without this text.

August 10, 1940. The last delivery of the 200 denomination promissory notes were delivered



NOT

ILLUSTRATED in the original article, *The Knight* editor took this photo of one of his promissory notes featuring the large Vytis watermark as described in the article. The word "VEKSELIS" is on top, followed by the Vytis, with the Columns of Gediminas at the bottom.

to the Bank of Lithuania, since on July 21 the Soviet government was installed.

January 8, 1941. The State Insignia Regulatory Committee was liquidated. It had issued 26 million promissory note blanks, of 175 types, and at a value of 12 million litai.

If 70% of the notes were in circulation (i.e., filled out and signed), understandably, they were a significant contribution to the economy of Lithuania.

The catalog of promissory notes indicates the date and number issued, in thousands, of each type of promissory note. Thus, an estimation can be made as to the rarity of each type of promissory note. But collectors would also like to know the price each could fetch.

Going by the rarity, the suggest price in dollars are: 2.5 million to 500,000 denomination: U.S. 50cts; 499,000 to 200,000: \$1.00; 199,000 to 100,000, \$2.00; 49,000 to 10,000: \$4.00. For those notes under the 10,000 denomination: \$10 each. [NOTE: Notice that the pricing is "backwards," the higher the denomination, the lower it is worth, according to the author.]

To determine a more detailed pricing guide would require a deeper study, a catalog similar to those published in other countries.

The history of Lithuanian promissory notes could be ended if it were not for the fact that the War started, that there was an insurrection and the government of Škirpa and Ambrzavičius was formed. Third issue promissory notes had been in banks with the stamp of the Bank of Lithuania. For understandable reasons, few of these promissory notes were issued, most encountered ones are blanks not filled out.

In the Klaipėda District, which enjoyed autonomy within Lithuania, they used their own Lithuanian and German language promissory notes printed by a German firm. A fee was collected for attaching the special Klaipėda District promissory note stamps.

Other sources used:

LCVA (Lietuvos Centrinis Valstybinis Archyvas-Lithuanian Central State Archives) Lot 755. Bank of Lithuania Promissory note ledgers.

V. Jurgutis "Bankai" (Banks).

V. Jurgutis, "Pinigai" (Money).

Promissory Note Statute, 1938.

SOUVENIRS



Lithuanian Automobile Plates
\$3.50 #361



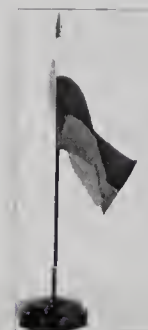
Magnet "Lithuania"
2" x 2". \$5 #1067



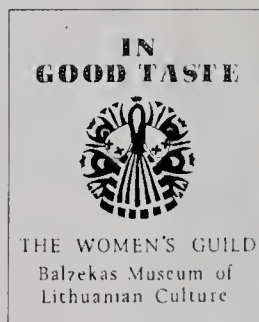
Automobile Bumper Sticker
1 1/2" x 3" \$3.50 #438



Window Sticker
Stylized Coat of
Arms of
Lithuania: white
Vytis in red
background.
2.5" x 3".
\$1 #469



Lithuanian Desk Flag
11'5" high \$8.50 #507
Lithuanian and American
desk flags in one holde
available for \$12.50 #511



In Good Taste. In English.
\$16.99 #13



Traditional Lithuanian
Foods. In English.
Published in Lithuania.
109 p. \$39 #12



Popular Lithuanian
Recipes.
In English. 129 p.
SALE \$19 #14

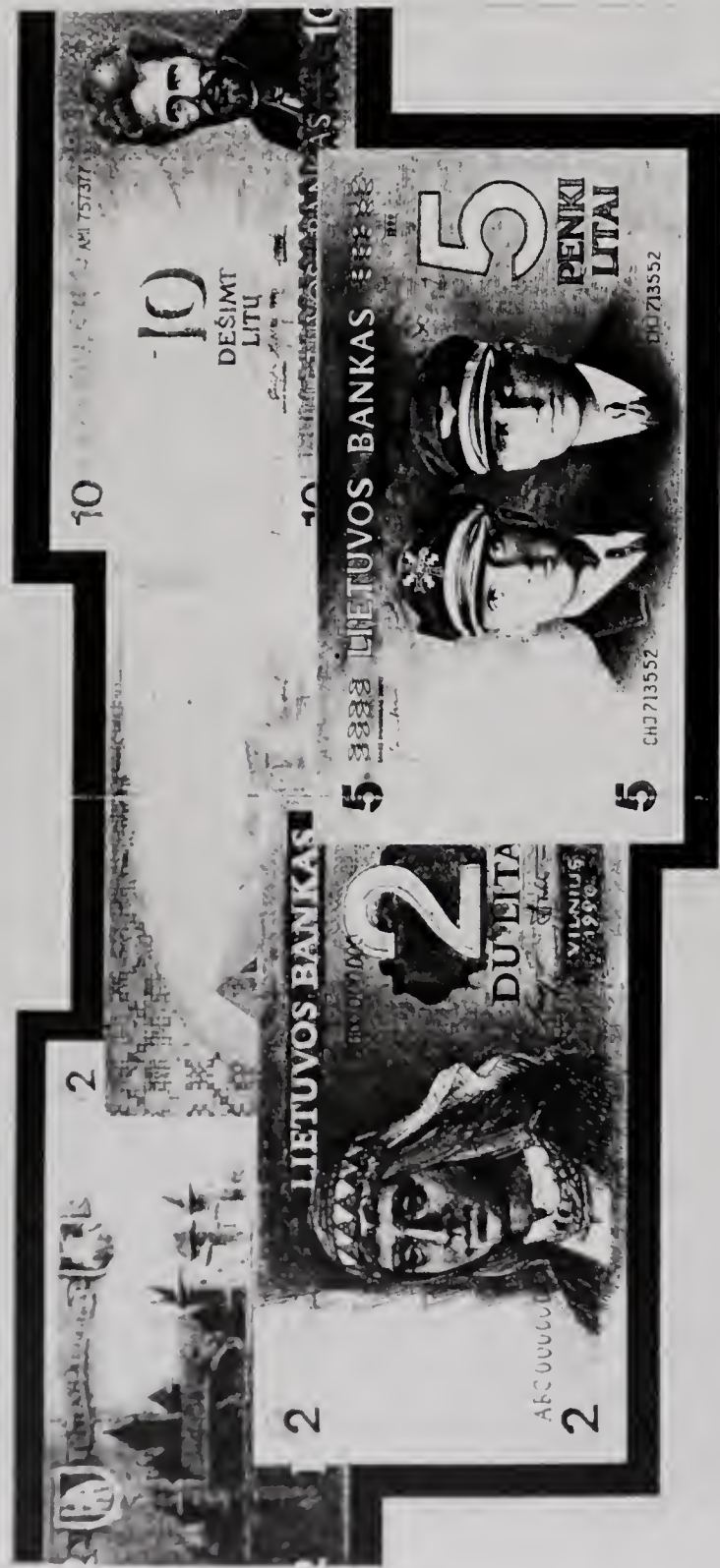
**BALZEKAS MUSEUM OF LITHUANIAN CULTURE
GIFT SHOP. 6500 S. PULASKI ROAD, CHICAGO, IL
60629. (773) 582-6500.**

E-mail: giftshop@lithuanianmuseum.org.

LITAS HISTORY DISPLAY EXHIBITION PROGRAM NEXT PAGE

In just 6 months, the Lithuanian litas will be no more. Another chapter in Lithuanian numismatic history will be completed, and another chapter will begin.

Back in 1998 there was an Exhibition at the Bank of Lithuania focusing on the history of litas. A colorful brochure was printed for the exhibition. It featured banknote proofs, and designs not adopted, along with a summary text. The text is in the English language. We hope you enjoy this brochure, reproduced on pages 8 and 9.



Apart from 1, 10, 50, 100, 200 and 500 denomination taloni of the year 1992 issue, the target purchase cards of the year 1991 issue were put into circulation. They were designed by G. Jonaitis, R. Miknevičius, J. Tolvaišis and R. Valantinas. All taloni denominations of the years 1991–1993 issue, the clichés for their printing, the prints of taloni approved for printing by A. Žukauskas and R. Visokavičius' signatures, are exhibited. By the approved exhibited 5 taloni print the notes have not been issued.

By the June 14th 1993 Litas Committee's resolution, on June 25th litas notes and cents were put into circulation. The Litas reappeared after a break of more than 50 years. Specimen litas notes of every denomination, bearing the dates of 1991, 1993, 1994 and 1997, which were printed in the US company "US Banknote Corporation", English company "Thomas De La Rue and Company Limited" and German company "Giesecke & Devrient", the above English company's gift to the Bank of Lithuania – the prints of 5, 10, 100, 1000 litas notes used in Lithuania between World Wars I and II, and those of 1, 2, 5 litas notes of the issue of the years 1993–1994, are displayed at the exhibition.

Much room at the exposition is devoted to the Mint of Lithuania, which commenced its activities in 1992. Upon the re-establishment of independence the first Lithuanian circulation coins (10, 20 and 50 cent, and 1, 2 and 5 litas) were struck in the Mint of Birmingham of England. On September 30th 1992 the Mint of Lithuania started minting circulation coins of 1, 2 and 5 cent denominations.

Exposed at the exhibition are the gypsum models of these coins approved by the signature of A. Misevičius, the then Minister of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, designed by P. Garška, and the tender models of the coins designed by R. Eidėjus, R. J. Belevičius and A. Žukauskas.

The first commemorative 10 litas coin of the Mint of Lithuania was issued in July 1993 and was devoted to the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the flight of Steponas Darius and Stasys Girėnas across the Atlantic (designer P. Garška). The gypsum, rubber, epoxy models of this coin as well as dies thereof are exhibited. We can also see the gypsum model of the first 50 litas silver coin "The 1994 Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer" (designed by P. Gintalas). The coin has not been issued. Also presented are all commemorative and circulation coins of subsequent issues, their gypsum models, among them the commemorative copper/nickel and gold coins of the 1997 year issue, devoted to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Bank of Lithuania and the Litas (designer – R. Eidėjus).

The exhibition has been composed from the exhibits stored in the Museum of the Bank of Lithuania and the Cash Department.

Exhibition composed by Vidmantas Laurinavičius
Arranged by Algirdas Jazbutis

© Lietuvos bankas, 1998. SI 705 1998 05 22 300 egz. Užs. 131

The Litas

traditions and the present



Exhibition:

February 27–December 27, 1998

at the Bank of Lithuania, Gedimino 6



From the re-establishment of the Lithuanian state on February 16th 1918 to the very second half of 1922 the paper currency, Ostmark, issued by special credit institutions – Eastern loan funds (Darlenkasse Ost), established on the Eastern lands occupied by Germans during World War I, remained in circulation on the territory of Lithuania.

Although the issue of national currency introduction was considered in 1919, it was only on August 9th 1922 that the Constituent Seimas adopted the Law on the Currency Unit which stated about the introduction of the gold-backed currency – Litas. On August 11th 1922 the Law on the Bank of Lithuania was adopted by the Seimas, therefore the introduction of the new currency was entrusted to the Bank of Lithuania. On August 29th 1922 a contract for the supply of litas was signed with A. Haase's Printing House in Prague. Exposed at the exhibition are the sample one-side and two-side prints, samples of banknote line patterns. Ahead of the appearance of permanent banknotes printed in A. Haase's Printing House, provisional currency was printed urgently (in 3 weeks time). It was produced in Otto Elsner's Printing House and bears the date of September 10th 1922. Provisional notes of 6 denominations are exhibited: 1, 5, 20, 50 cents and 1 and 5 litas. They appeared in circulation on October 2nd 1922, and between November 1922 and March 1923 permanent cent and litas banknotes appeared. The exhibition exposes banknotes of all denominations bearing the date of November 16th 1922 as well as 1, 2 and 5 cent banknote designs created by A. Varnas. We can see at the exhibition 500 and 1000 litas notes put into circulation between 1925 and 1926, which were printed by an English company "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.", also

the designs of banknotes of these denominations created by V. Jomantas.

On June 20th 1924 the Seimas passed the Law on Coins. This law granted an exclusive right for the State Treasury to strike and put into circulation metal currency. The coins were struck in the Royal Palace of Coins "Royal Mint" and English company "King's Norton Metal Works". You will see exhibited the Contract with this company for the supply of bronze coins. The coins of the years 1936–1938 issue were minted in Kaunas. The author of the coins – sculptor J. Zikaras.

Litas banknotes of subsequent issues (designed by A. Žmuidzinavičius and A. Galdikas) were printed in the same English company "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.". The February 16th 1938 issue 10 litas notes with the portrait of A. Smetona and the Act of Independence on the front and the Council of Lithuania on the back have not been put into circulation.

Following the annexation of Lithuania on June 15th 1940, the Bank of Lithuania was turned into the USSR State Bank's republican office in Lithuania, and as from March 25th 1941 the circulation of the litas was banned. As seen from the documents exhibited, by the February 18th 1941 order of the Chairman of the USSR State Bank a Commission for the destruction of the Lithuanian litas was set up, which from April 1st to April 30th 1941 destroyed all litas notes safe-kept in vaults in the central heating furnaces of the former Bank of Lithuania.

On May 18th 1989, still before the restoration of independence, the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian SSR adopted the law on "The Fundamentals of Economic

Independence of the Lithuanian SSR", which provided for the monetary and credit system of its own. On December 14th 1989 a tender for designing litas and cents was invited. "François Charles Oberthur", a French company, was selected for printing litas notes. Exhibited for the first time are litas note designs with graphic elements by Lithuanian designers R. Miknevičius, L. Pocius, G. Jonaitis, A. Mandelka, R. Bartkus, J. Tolvaišis and R. Valantinas, which were submitted for the above company in 1990. Unfortunately, the contract with this company was cancelled. With the establishment of the Bank of Lithuania on March 1st 1990 and re-establishment of independence on March 11th, the preparation for the introduction of the currency of our own was activated. In a Government commission's session it was decided to print litas notes in the USA company "US Banknote Corporation". In October 1991 the first batches of printed litas notes were delivered to Lithuania.

Under complicated economic conditions the Bank of Lithuania, seeking to protect the Lithuanian commodity market from the flow of depreciating roubles, in the summer of 1991 put into circulation target purchase cards, which were used along with roubles for the acquisition of industrial goods in great demand. The first prints of trial purchase cards (bonds), produced in Kaunas "Spindulys" printing house, are exhibited as well. On May 1st 1992 taloni – substitutes for rouble currency, which circulated along with roubles, were put into circulation. One rouble equated one talonas. On September 16th 1992 the Litas Committee decided to introduce in the Republic of Lithuania, as from October 1st 1992, the provisional currency – taloni, and to remove from circulation rouble notes. Talonas – the national currency unit – became the legal tender in Lithuania

WANT/FOR SALE ADS

Note- This is a FREE service to LNA members. List your material here!)

WANTED: Early Lithuanian coins pre-1707 to trade or buy. Also for sale: Bi-metallic Gold & Silver 200 litai Mindaugas Coronation 750th anniversary 2003 KM-136 \$385. U.S. Money order to: Edward Baleisa, 200 Burnhamthore Road E. St. #606, Mississauga, Ontario, CANADA. L5A 4L4.

WANTED: Picture postcards of Lithuania, Klaipėda/Memel, pre-1941 only. Send photocopies with prices to: J.R. Greene, 26 Bearsden Road, Athol, MA 01331.

WANTED: Lithuanian medieval gold and silver coins. Highest prices paid. E-mail me at: Lith57@aol.com, or write: Tony Tumonis, P.O. Box 89792, Tucson, AZ 85752.

FOR SALE: New 2005 1 litas cupro-nickel "Palace of the Rulers" circulation issue coin, in UNC. \$2.50 each. Also 2004 Vilnius University 1 litas in UNC. Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

WANTED: Lithuanian obituaries and family genealogies for the genealogy department at the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago. The Museum maintains a vast collection of Lithuanian obituaries which are used for genealogical research. Current as well as past obituaries are welcome. Send copies to the Museum at: 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629.

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS WEBSITE

Information about current Lithuanian military orders and decorations, badges, etc. can be found on the website of the Krašto Apsaugos Ministeria at: www.kam.lt.

The site is produced in the Lithuanian language.

LNA MEETING AT ANA CONVENTION IN DENVER, SATURDAY AUGUST 19.

Set your calendars for Saturday, August 19. Our Lithuanian Numismatic Association will hold a general public meeting at the American Numismatic Association "Worlds Fair of Money" at the Colorado Convention Center, 700 14th St. in Denver, Colorado. We are tentatively scheduled to meet at 10:30 a.m, but check with the ANA for any changes.

Leading the meeting will be Tony Tumonis. The featured presentation will be by the LNA co-founder, the late Robert Douchis (1941-2005), who recorded a slide-show talk on DVD about Lithuanian silver bars (kapos) before his death. We will be showing this DVD entitled "Silver Bars." There are numerous photographs of various silver bars of Lithuania and neighboring countries in Bob's presentation. This will be a fitting tribute to Bob and his contributions to Lithuanian numismatics.

We encourage our members and friends to bring numismatic items for discussion to the meeting. For further information, contact Tony Tumonis at: LITH57@aol.com, or P.O. Box 89792, Tucson, AZ 85752.

Information about the ANA Convention can be found on their website: www.money.org.

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